



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 4, 1908.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM RESULTS IN OREGON.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE VS. PUBLIC GOOD.

POUREN DEFENSE CONFERENCE.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

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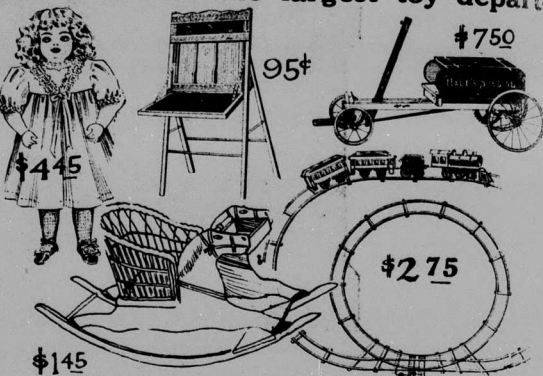


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LABOR CLARION

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INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM RESULTS IN OREGON.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

BY H. WEINSTOCK.

(Continued from last week.)

The "closed" shop, that is, the shop where union workmen exclusively are employed, is hardly known in France. Every shop, as a rule, is "open," and the employer engages union or non-union help at his pleasure.

Piece work has been introduced in more recent years with seeming success. The managing director of one of the largest iron works in France made the statement that he had adopted the piece work system with the result of an increased labor efficiency of fully 33 per cent.

Individual bargaining between employer and employee seems to be the rule in France.

Collective bargaining has as yet made but little progress, and by many employers is regarded as impracticable in France, due for one reason to the fact that under the law labor unions are forbidden to own property, thus destroying their financial responsibility. The printing trades are an exception to this rule. In 1906 they entered into a five-years' collective contract with their employers, which thus far has been faithfully observed.

Strikes in France have steadily increased. Mons. Calliard, in his report to the labor committee of the Chamber of Deputies, December 27th, 1907, calls attention to the following comparative facts:

1897—Number of strikes, 356; number of establishments, 2568; number of strikers, 68,875.

1907—Number of strikes, 1275; number of establishments, 8364; number of strikers, 197,894.

Before 1899 the average yearly strikes in France were 438, involving 79,000 strikers. From 1899 to 1906 the average yearly strikes numbered 801, involving 192,000 strikers.

He (Mons. Calliard) makes the statement that one explanation for this increase in the number of strikes is the fact that the anarchistic elements among the wage-earners have largely joined the labor unions since 1899. This element regards the strike as the chief means of education toward political revolution. While not disdaining partial strikes they prefer general strikes as conducive to more speedily bringing on a general revolution.

The anarchists, Calliard goes on to point out, use economic questions as pretexts for strikes, their main purpose being political revolution. He calls attention to the fact that through the agitation of the anarchistic element among the labor unionists, a general strike throughout France was declared for an eight-hour day on May 1st, 1906. 295 strikes took place on that day, involving 202,507 workers and causing a loss of 3,507,033 days of labor, with disastrous results to labor and to many of their unions.

Yet another cause for strikes is the attitude of the French employer, who, as a rule, follows the policy of treating labor aggressively instead of in a conciliatory spirit.

Yet another cause for the excessive number of strikes is the lack of any restraining influence on local labor unions.

In the United States, as a rule, a local union cannot declare a strike without the approval of the central body. This has been found to be a powerful

BY HON. W. S. U'REN.

The every-day use of a new piece of machinery under working conditions is the best test of its value. Therefore I shall mention briefly some results of five years' use of the initiative and referendum in Oregon.

The whole number of electors voting at general elections since 1902 varies from about 93,000 to 97,000. The number voting on measures is from 67 to 89 per cent of the highest number voting for officers. The smallest majority by which any measure has been approved was 3,118, and the largest was 64,512. The smallest majority by which any measure has been rejected was 9,747 and the largest was 13,000. Woman suffrage and the local option law received the highest percentages of votes, showing that men do not vote on questions they do not understand. Very few men confess ignorance on either of these questions.

The legislature of 1903 appropriated money to build a portage railroad on the Columbia River to extend the water transportation service. Railroad men circulated a referendum petition against the bill, whereupon the Portland chamber of commerce resolved that if the petition was filed it would propose a maximum railroad rate bill by initiative petition. The railroad's referendum was not filed.

General Election, 1904. A primary nominating election law was proposed by initiative petition and enacted by the people. This law killed the political party bosses and destroyed their machines, both State and municipal, from constable to United States senator. Under its provisions the people selected two United States senators at the June election in 1906, and their choice was almost unanimously ratified by the legislature in twenty minutes; the usual time under the old plan was forty days. There was no hint or charge of bribery, corruption or undue influence in any form.

In June, 1904, a local option liquor law was proposed by initiative petition and enacted by the people. Under this law eight counties and many precincts in other counties have voted "dry." The liquor dealers made a costly campaign against this bill; they tried to amend it out of existence in the legislature of 1905, and again by initiative petition before the people in 1906, but the last defeat was by three times the first majority. Most of the university and college counties and towns are "dry."

The legislature of 1905 was controlled in many things by a combination of the representatives and senators from the six counties in which are located the State university, agricultural college and four normal schools.

Three of the latter were created as a part of legislative bargains and log-rolling for United States senators or other equally useless purposes. There was and is much dissatisfaction with them on that account. They put their appropriations in the general appropriation bill for the maintenance of the State government, contrary to the constitution but in accordance with the custom of many years, so that the governor would not veto it. The log-rollers attempted to put their appropriations beyond the people by attaching an emergency clause, but the governor told them he would veto the bill if they passed it in that form; for that reason only they abandoned the emergency clause, leaving the

"THE INDUSTRIAL UNREST."

Probably the record crowd gathered in the First Methodist Church in San Diego, California, on the evening of November 8th to hear Dr. Guild's lecture, the first of the labor series, on "The Industrial Unrest." It is estimated that over 1,200 were present.

The Federated Trades and Labor Council and the Typographical Union attended in a body, the latter coming forward to grasp the preacher's hand after the service was over and pinning on his coat a beautiful membership badge, which he is entitled to wear, as in earlier days he was a "journeyman" printer.

The striking feature about this great mass of people was that they were of the working class, the substance of any community, and the ones whom many pastors find difficult to entice to church by the usual old-fashioned sermons.

The applause was repeated and general. One staunch Methodist emitted an "Amen" that expressed the intensity of his feeling at the point where the speaker hoped that the day would come when the spirit of the law would recognize that men and women are paramount to property.

Dr. Guild showed that America's freedom from labor troubles in the past was due to simpler economic conditions and the free land upon which the people could settle. Now the free lands are gone; the inventions of machinery and the formation of great corporations to do the business of the world has created a complex situation and masses the people in industrial centers. An increasing portion of our people must be wage workers. The country is settling down into the economic conditions of the older nations and we face the fact of our working people becoming a permanent proletariat. The great inventions and applications of physical forces have enriched the world, but this was a new pathway and we had no guide; so it has come about that the few have grasped its greatest benefits and the number of the poor has increased.

"This concentration of wealth has added to the industrial unrest. One eighth of the people own seven-eighths of the property. In order to earn a living multitudes of brave workingmen pluck the beard of death every day. Human life is cheap, and it is not to be wondered at if the railroad brakeman, in daily risk of his life, knowing that the owner of the road gets \$13,000 per day from it while he gets \$1.75, should become restless.

"The American workman has been taught that 'all men are created free and equal' and he seems to think that political equality means also industrial equality. The census reports show that in the textile trades, boot and shoe manufactories, iron workers and clothing industries, 1,147,930 laborers receiving an average wage of about \$8 per week. These people are unable to own homes; they must be ready to move when out of work. They must buy cheap goods and live poorly while laboring at trades which exhaust their strength."

Dr. Guild read very effectively Edwin Markham's "Man With the Hoe," and said every observing European traveler had seen the "Man."

"The American workingman is restless because he feels that hand of oppression already slanting his brow and resting on the soft forehead of his little children. He is not yet a 'Dumb Terror' and so he

(Continued on Page 5.)

(Continued on Page 6)

is restless and demands some things which he thinks will prevent the consummation of the process.

"Their labor is all these men have. Capital is massed collectively, and where fairly administered this is a great blessing. We get our water from a faucet, impossible but for the water company; railways have made California possible for us; corporations are co-operation of capital and brains. But corporations are artificial persons, having no heart, no feelings, no stomachs craving food and the individual workman would be helpless in their grip. With combination of capital we must have collective or combination of labor.

"Collective labor is the trades union; a partnership of laboring men for the purpose of protecting their class. We can easily see the beauties of a protective tariff; it protects our merchants and manufacturers against competition, but we have not always seen that the laboring man has the same right to protect himself against competition, and his union is for that purpose.

"Some unamiable things have been done by organized labor—or by the members of trades unions. They are not highly 'refined' people; few of them ever rode in an automobile; none ever wore a 'spiketail' coat. Regarding their union as sacred and its cause as just they have some time done violent things. I know of no organization which has not done the same; I should not like to defend all that the church has done. I have seen individual members of other professions quarrel and do violent things; we have seen doctors quarrel over patients and lawyers quarrel in court.

"Do not find fault with organized labor upon some small point, but examine the conditions and principles. Retail merchants have their unions, why not the workingmen? The doctors have a 'union,' and it is more of a 'closed shop' than any trades union on earth; the lawyers have one called 'the bar association,' and if a man tries to 'work' at the lawyer business without membership in it they will put him in jail.

"Against the conditions of industrial life the workingman must put his union or go to the wall.

"History will record that the cause of the poor has always been just. It was so with the Spartan helot; in the days of the Gracchi in Rome; in the insurrection of the Bagaud in Gaul; in the peasants' revolt in Germany; in the French revolution. It is sometimes difficult to estimate in the present, but is it not almost certain that their cause is just now?"

In closing the preacher appealed to the workingmen not to forsake the churches; the success of their cause depends upon impressing the conscience of the people and the church people try to live by conscience, and would become their friends if they mixed together. The solution of these problems does not lie with political agitators; it is in the moral principles and the leadership of the Carpenter of Nazareth, now on the throne of the universe.

General Clarence Edwards, chief of the insular bureau of the War Department, tells how an Irish corporal got even with an unpopular post commander in Cuba. This post commander, though an excellent soldier, was something of a crank. He had two hobbies. One was that the liberal use of whitewash was the best possible preventive of disease, and the other was a pet flamingo, an ill-natured bird that was heartily disliked by the enlisted men because it never overlooked an opportunity to nip one of them. One day the post commander had to go to Havana, but he could not endure the thought that any one should be idle in his absence. It had been fully a week since any whitewashing had been done, so he issued an order that "all articles pertaining to the camp not sheltered from the weather" should be whitewashed. The Irish corporal was instructed with the execution of the order. The post commander returned next day and pretty soon the air was fairly blue with his cursing. The soldiers heard the noise, but they were not curious. They knew what it was all about. The post commander's brilliant flamingo was as white as the driven snow.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

BY A. J. EISSING.

The postmen of the City of London are protesting against the order to be on duty at 4 a. m., instead of 5 a. m. They declare it is not necessary to start an hour earlier.

The total number of new industries established in the south during the third quarter of 1908 was 1,289, which is 77 more than was reported for the second quarter of this year.

The General Federation of British Trades Unions has issued a manifesto declaring that there are 1,500,000 unemployed in the United Kingdom, with dependents numbering 7,500,000 suffering.

At a meeting of the Northumberland (England) Miners' Conciliation Board, it was agreed that wages should be reduced 2½ per cent. This will leave the rates at 41¼ per cent above the standard rate of 1879.

On December 7th, at New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and at Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America will meet in convention.

James L. Germon, at present secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Mercantile Inspection of the State of New York, at a salary of \$2,000 per year.

If the plans of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters succeed, these industries will all be under one head, thus making the union one of the largest belonging to the American Federation of Labor.

It is said that John H. Walker, State president for Illinois of the United Mine Workers of America, will be a candidate for the office of general president of the Miners' Union to succeed the incumbent, Thomas L. Lewis of Ohio.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, Second Department, has decided that a contract made by a corporation with a labor union, whereby only union men shall be employed, should be upheld as valid and binding.

The general executive council of the International Union of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America has come to the conclusion that there are too many subordinate bodies and district councils in New York, and they will endeavor to cut down the number. A proposition along such lines is to be submitted to 8,000 members of the trade in Greater New York for a referendum vote.

At Bedford, Mass., three unions of carpenters and joiners have appointed a committee to examine applicants for admission into either union. The applicant must demonstrate by working out fifteen or twenty problems with his tools, and if he can do that he is admitted, otherwise rejected. This rule has been adopted because of many complaints that membership in a union is not absolute proof of competency.

From a recently issued volume of statistics of public education in England and Wales, it appears that there are 31 technical institutions, with some 2,655 students, recognized in England, and 91 institutions in which day technical classes are held, with 8,538 students. In Wales the number of technical institutions recognized is two, with 92 students, while day technical classes recognized by the Board of Education are given in one institution, 136 students attending.

The present condition of the workers in the packing trades in Kansas City illustrates what the disbanding of labor unions means to wage earners. Previous to the disruption of the packing house unions in that city every man working in the industry there had plenty of work and good pay, skilled men receiving from \$20 to \$35 a week. Then came the disastrous strike, with the result that now few skilled men are employed, and those earn from \$7 to \$15 a week, very few exceeding \$18.

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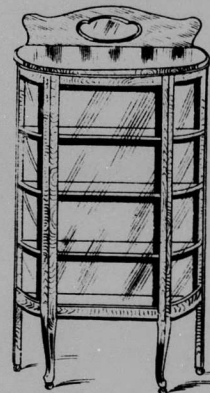
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LABOR CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

restraining influence on the hotheads of local organizations.

In France, as a rule, a majority of those present at a meeting can declare a strike without reference to the central body, which, however, is obliged to support the strike, even though the strike in its judgment may have been ill-advised and unwarranted.

In the electrical labor union the conditions are even more radical, the power to declare a strike being placed in the hands of a secret committee of three, who are supreme in the matter, and whose orders must be obeyed.

These methods lead to numerous strikes being declared as the result of passion rather than reflection, and in a measure explain why so many strikes in France fail, as is shown, for example, by the following report for the month of April, 1908, the latest available record:

Total number of strikes.....	99
Strikes won	12
Strikes compromised	36
Strikes lost	51
	99

It is interesting to note the remedy for this condition offered by some of the different parties in interest. The remedy suggested by one prominent labor leader was that employers should modify their harsh attitude toward employees. The remedy suggested by one employer was that all employers should refuse to deal with any but their own employees.

Yet another employer stated that what he had found to be an efficient remedy was to divide his workers into logical groups and to ask each group to appoint delegates with whom he was ready and willing to deal, and who were to be the only parties he would recognize.

Arbitration, voluntary or compulsory, has comparatively few advocates among French employers or employees. The French employer does not take kindly, as a rule, to the idea of aspiration, because this involves the acknowledgment on his part that labor has a right to a voice in determining wages and hours of labor.

It seems most difficult for the French employer, as a rule, to bring himself into a frame of mind that will concede this right.

Wage earners seem to be averse to arbitration on the theory that the arbitrator, with whom would rest the final decision in labor disputes, would be apt to belong to the class in sympathy with employers, and hence the wage earners would not be likely to get a square deal.

ARBITRATION UNPOPULAR.

The unfavorable attitude of both sides to arbitration is emphasized by the fact that in 1892 a law was enacted which provides that in labor disputes the local magistrate may intervene as a conciliator and arbitrator. The law, however, has remained practically a dead letter, as neither side has, as a rule, availed itself of this medium for the peaceful settlement of its differences.

The marked difference between the attitude of American labor unionists and French labor unionists in labor disputes lies in the American policy of resorting to the strike only after every effort for conciliation and arbitration has failed, and the French policy of using the strike as an immediate resort if the employer refuses promptly to grant the concessions demanded.

Employers and labor unionists in France are a unit in their opposition to compulsory arbitration in the settlement of labor disputes. Labor is opposed to it because it claims it would rob it of the right to strike, which it regards as its only weapon of defense. Employers are opposed to it because they resent any interference in labor disputes on the part of the state, and because as was pointed out by the editor of the *Labor Record*, published by the Ministry of Labor, a judge in deciding civil cases is aided by

the law, whereas, in cases of arbitration, he has no such guide, and hence it is almost impossible for the arbitrator to render equitable decisions.

STRIKES ARE THREATENING.

Despite the pronounced opposition to state intervention in labor disputes on the part of employers and wage earners, strikes are growing so numerous and so threatening in their revolutionary character in France that the political party in power contemplates introducing a bill at the next session of deputies having a mild species of compulsory arbitration in view. This measure is known as M. Millerand's bill for the amicable settlement of disputes regarding labor conditions.

The bill provides that where the employer does not accede to the demands of the workers, the latter shall state their claims in writing. The employer shall within forty-eight hours send a written reply giving the names of the arbitrators he selects. Failing in this, the wage earners may legally strike.

If on the other hand the employer names arbitrators, the workmen in turn shall within forty-eight hours make known the names of the arbitrators chosen by them. If the decision of the arbitrators be not known within six days, the workmen may legally strike.

No strike to be declared unless a secret ballot has been taken.

A strike being declared the labor council (which is a body consisting of representatives of employers and employees, previously elected by their respective sides), shall be called in to settle the dispute, and their finding shall rank as an arbitrator's award.

A failure to abide by the decision shall be penalized by the loss for a period of three years of the right to vote for, or to be elected as the representative of any labor body, or chamber of commerce, or commercial courts, or the superior labor council. In case of a second offense, the loss shall be for six years.

The party in power which is fathering this measure having a majority in the house, it is believed that the bill will carry.

The fact, however, that while a penalty is provided for a failure to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, this penalty is so mild in character as likely to have little or no restraining influence, and the further fact that no penalty is provided for a failure on the part of employers or employees to observe the initial steps in the proposed settlement of the dispute, would make it plain that the measure, should it become law, is likely to prove inefficient and ineffective.

A TRIBUTE TO AN OAKLAND WORKER.

The November issue of *The Motorman and Conductor*, published in Detroit, Michigan, says:

"Joseph W. Smart is a charter member of Division 192, and was chairman of the first agreement committee in October, 1905. In July, 1906, he was elected president and business agent, and has seen official service in that local during a period in which our general membership has read of the glowing wage successes accomplished to our Oakland members and which have led the van in promoting the standard of wages throughout the entire country. The maximum wage to Oakland railway men has been advanced under the leadership of Bro. Smart from 27 cents per hour to 42 cents per hour. The minimum wage now enjoyed is 30 cents. Bro. Smart will be remembered by the delegates who attended the New Orleans convention of this Association as a most conspicuous, active floor delegate, and also, as a member of the Committee on Constitution and Laws. His work as a regular officer in the Oakland division has been watched with interest by the officials and active general members of the Association throughout the country. The membership of the Oakland local are to be congratulated upon having a man of such qualifications among them to aid in maintaining and promoting their advanced conditions. The effect of his work is far reaching, as the standard of wages and conditions in Oakland is not a bad thing for reference in fixing the wages in other sections of the country."

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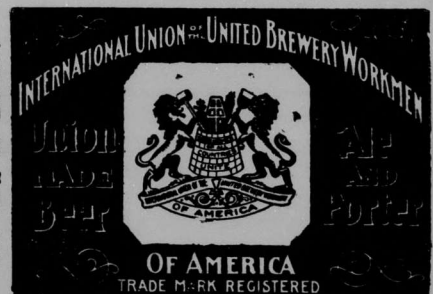
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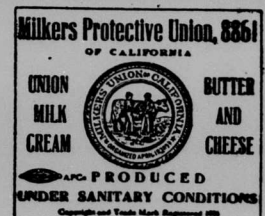


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== THREE BIG STORES ==

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM RESULTS IN OREGON.

(Continued from Page 3)

whole bill subject to referendum petition. A referendum petition was filed but thereafter neglected. No further contest was made against the appropriation bill and it was approved at the general election in 1906. But it stopped the practice of log-rolling many appropriations into one bill. The legislature of 1907 obeyed the constitution in that respect.

General Election, 1906. The people approved four amendments to the constitution proposed by initiative petitions; extending the reservation of the initiative and referendum powers to all local, special and municipal legislation; referendum against items, parts and sections of any bill; granting home rule to cities and towns in all their municipal affairs, free from interference by the legislature and limited only by the constitution and criminal laws of the State; allowing one legislature to propose amendments to the constitution (the former provision required the proposal by two consecutive legislatures) and requiring the governor to decide and proclaim whether an amendment is adopted, following the Maine and Maryland constitutions in that respect; granting greater legislative power over the State printing and legislation therefor; enacted two corporation tax laws and an anti-pass law, but the latter was void because the enacting clause was forgotten.

Proposed by Initiative Petition and Rejected. A constitutional amendment for woman suffrage; a bill to sell the State a toll road for \$24,000 on which the promoters were making a profit of \$16,000; a bill proposed by the liquor dealers to amend the local option law.

These measures were prepared by six different organizations; the State Grange had two, The People's Power League five, and the others one each.

In 1904, Portland granted a franchise to a new telephone company on municipal initiative petition. The city council had refused to grant it, though better terms were offered the city than ever before.

In 1907, the people of Portland, at their municipal election, voted on nineteen charter amendments and ordinances under their initiative and referendum powers. Most of the measures were proposed by the council. A number of proposals for franchise grants have been abandoned since 1905 because of threats of the referendum. Many cities have amended or rejected proposed amendments to their charters, some offered by initiative petition and some by the city councils.

The legislature of 1907, under its new power, submitted four amendments to the constitution; one to change the general election from June to the date of November Congressional elections; one authorizing legislation for the improvement of the judicial system; one to increase the pay of legislators from \$120 to \$400 for a regular session, and one to allow the people to establish State institutions at other places than the State Capitol.

Four referendum petitions have been filed against acts of the legislature; one against a bill appropriating \$100,000 to build armories; one against a bill denying the right of eminent domain to railroads which do not agree to carry State officers free of charge; one against a bill which would result in increasing the profits of the sheriff's office in counties of 50,000 population and over; one against a standing appropriation of \$125,000 for the State university. As to the latter, it is a positive expression of what used to be the very general feeling that those wanting the higher education should pay for it, and that the State does its full duty when it teaches the "three Rs." The appropriation is not the result of anything like previous log-rolling combinations, and is very moderate if the State is to maintain a university at all. It is to be hoped that this appropriation will be approved by a great majority of the voters, and a vigorous educational campaign is to be made for it.

Initiative petitions are in preparation for constitutional amendments as follows: Woman suffrage;

exempting from taxation factories, machinery, and residence buildings, but not land or lots on which they are situated; authorizing enactment of laws for proportional representation and majority elections; for the recall against public officers.

Initiative petitions for statute laws: A bill for a salmon fisheries law; a bill instructing the legislature to elect for United States senators those candidates selected by the people at their general elections; a corrupt practices law modeled on the British acts of 1883 and 1895, but also providing for the circulation of campaign literature partly at the public expense.

It is probable that there will be fifteen important measures on the ballot for the voter's approval or rejection next June.

SUMMARY.

The people have abolished party bosses and political machines; made the liquor question and prohibition a purely local issue; increased the legislature's respect for the constitution; greatly injured, but not yet destroyed, the legislative log-rolling industry; taken municipal affairs out of the legislature; taxed some corporations that were dodging; in the matter of amendments to the constitution, greatly increased the power and responsibility of the legislature and governor; under the efficient leadership of prominent teachers of the State, the high schools are debating the nominating elections law, proportional representation, people's direct election of United States senators and other live problems in representative government; for the first time in American history the school teacher is taking his rightful place as an educator in the science of government, instead of being a victim in the game of politics; the high schools of Washington are debating whether their State should adopt the initiative and referendum provisions of the Oregon constitution; the voters of the State and cities are taking an interest in their government far greater than ever before, and growing rapidly to the full measure of their power and responsibility.

The people of Oregon have learned that to get the best results they must do their own governing every day. They know that government is human, not mechanical; that the election of good men for officers is not like winding a clock, which may be safely left to do its work, needing only to be wound again at set times. The voters of Oregon realize that government is rightly named "the Ship of State"; that governing is like sailing a ship in this, that to steer a straight course they must hold the helm and control their officers all the time.

There is fear of the initiative now among some of the men who helped to establish the system in Oregon, because the people could abuse the power. Officers have been known to abuse power, they say, what may the people not do? But fear is the only sign of such a danger. Capitalized vice, political grafting, legislative log-rolling and corporate tax dodging, thus far, are the only industries in Oregon to confess injury from the people's use of the initiative and referendum powers.

It is probable some day our initiative plan will be improved by allowing the legislature opportunity to offer a competing measure, both to be submitted to the people at the same election. Hon. Geo. H. Shibley of Washington, D. C., made this suggestion last year. But as to repealing either the initiative or the referendum powers, there is only one opinion in Oregon.

I cannot name the greatest achievement of the unions since the first Labor Day, but two that I consider the greatest are the measures against child labor and the accomplishment of the eight-hour day.

Unions should in the future strive most for general adoption of the eight-hour day, for it means the advance of other workingmen's questions.—Francis J. Clarke, President of Massachusetts Branch, American Federation of Labor.

Latest Millinery for Men just in.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. ***



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They are all three-quarter or single beds—all good ones—and the prices are almost donations.

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OPPOSITE McALLISTER

OUR VALLEJO LETTER.

BY F. M. WYNKOOP.

The subject of most interest before the labor unions of Vallejo at present is the campaign which the Laundry Workers' Union, supported by the Trades and Labor Council, is making against the Japanese laundries of this city. With a view to bringing the greatest influence to bear, the laundry workers are issuing lists containing the names of persons who patronize Asiatic laundries, as discovered by the secret agent the union has in the field for that purpose. As yet this list has not been made public; but after a thorough revision and certainty of accusation, due publicity will be given the list, and it will, without doubt, prove an effective weapon; for there are many Americans who do not desire it to be known that they patronize the Japanese. As a result of such support, the laundry workers have lost in the diminished forces employed by the white laundries, which of late have been compelled to lay off an appreciable number of both sexes, and the fight will be waged to a successful issue.

* * *

The executive and organizing committee of the Council has now in hand the organization of unions of the butchers, blacksmiths, bootblacks and tailors of Vallejo, with excellent promise of success.

* * *

Work now progressing, which is in charge of the various committees of the Trades and Labor Council, comprise: An ordinance requiring the city in making contracts for public work to clearly stipulate that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor; an ordinance requiring contractors on all public work to employ none but American citizens, local residents being given preference; and the revision and printing of new by-laws for the Council.

* * *

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on the evening of Friday, November 27th, the delegates from the Machinists' Union reported that they had a representative of the Denver and Rio Grande pay them a visit, and had contributed \$50 toward the strike fund. The Federal Union initiated one new member. The Bartenders' Union initiated four, and have in hand two applications. This union some time ago had an uphill pull, but recently have been making great strides, and have now nearly all the members of their craft within the ranks. Delegate Johnson of the cooks and waiters reported the Eagle restaurant unfair, and called attention to the fact that all restaurants are unfair in which the union card does not appear, and the waiters do not wear the regulation monthly button. J. B. Dale, delegate from the State Federation of Labor to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, gave a brief resume of the leading features of the convention, but, owing to a bad cold, deferred a more thorough report to some future time.

* * *

All the unions of Vallejo are in a prosperous condition, and are enjoying a healthy increase in membership.

Reports continue to come from Great Britain of increasing idleness among the working people. A correspondent in Glasgow cables the Cleveland Leader that the problem of unemployment in that city has reached an exceeding acute stage. For twenty-five years there has been nothing like the present situation, and it is more than probable that unless some unexpected revival of trade takes place the situation will become intensified as winter approaches. The British government is attempting to extend some relief to the unemployed workers, having voted \$1,000,000 to assist municipalities that also vote funds to aid those in distress by furnishing work. From other sources we learn that the organized labor people are pushing forward an agitation to compel the government to take over some of the unused land held by idle aristocrats and place the same at the disposal of those who want to work.

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. ***

ARTHUR'S BET.

Arthur had two brothers, Frank and George. They were good-natured, honest fellows, and good workmen, too—they all belonged to the union.

A few weeks before Christmas they took it into their heads that they needed new suits of clothes—and they really did need them too. They had put off the buying of their holiday clothes until now. They were undecided where to buy. Each decided he would pay no more than \$30 to \$35, and each knew a place in the city where he could get the best suit for his price.

The bet was that whoever got the best value for the money invested in a suit was to have a specially fine hat to go with it. Each was to keep the place where he bought the suit a secret. The mother of the three men—for they lived at their mother's home—was to be the judge. They were not to tell her where they were going to get the suit.

Two weeks before Christmas the suits were finished and George and Arthur and Frank came down to dinner attired in their holiday clothes. The mother looked from one to another in perplexity, for the suits were such splendid value and so handsome that she did not know which one to choose.

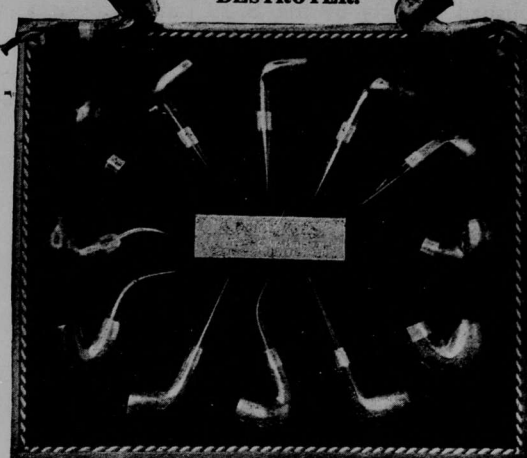
"Well, boys!" she said, "they are all so stylish, and handsome, and well made, that I cannot choose between them. Why! They are all made of fancy Irish suiting. How's that? Where did you get your suits?"

Frank answered, "I got mine at Kelleher & Browne's, the Irish tailors." Arthur smiled and said, "I got mine there, too." George burst out laughing. "Why, mother! I got mine at the Irish tailors also. I guess we all win."

The boys all bought their suits at a reduction of 15 per cent, so between them there was a saving of \$20. They invested this in a Christmas present for their mother. ***

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The reason for our reductions is that we are overstocked with FANCY WINTER SUITINGS and must dispose of them, as our spring stock will arrive about the first of the year. These reductions include our FANCY IRISH TWEEDS.

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LABOR CLARION

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The eight and three-quarter hour day went into effect in the iron-trade industry last Tuesday—the first day of December. The agreement of last year was lived up to in spirit, as well as deed. Each succeeding six months will see a further reduction of fifteen minutes in the workday, until on June 1, 1910, the hours will be eight each day.

This agreement, though actually concerning the employers belonging to the California Metal Trades Association and the unions affiliated with the Iron Trades Council, will establish the conditions in the industry. As a consequence, thousands of men who are unorganized will receive the benefits of "collective bargaining." This is nothing new. It is simply another instance of "history repeating itself," and shows that the repeated statements of unionists that the advantages they gain benefit the entire community, are true. There isn't a man who will ask permission to work nine hours because "he doesn't believe in unions."

To get back to the subject, the inauguration of the shorter workday on the sliding scale basis is a matter of congratulation to all directly and indirectly interested. It illustrates the value of the trade agreement. It is the advance agent of the day of better things.

There is a growing disposition on the part of both employers and employees in the iron trades to co-operate for mutual benefit. This is also a matter of congratulation. Men so actuated will do a great deal more for their own advancement, and the community will lose nothing.

All the San Francisco delegates to the A. F. of L. convention have returned. Miss Carrie Parmer visited Los Angeles on the home journey. D. McLennan's report will be published next week. Andrew Furuseth left Denver for New Orleans to attend the sailors' convention.

We expect to print a series of articles dealing with union history of by-gone decades in San Francisco. Next week there will be a contribution from the pen of Al Murphy of the *Examiner*. He will tell of doings among the early printers, and we can say, in advance, that his "copy" will captivate not only those of the craft of which he was once a member, but every reader who recognizes good reading on an interesting topic. We extend an invitation to use these columns to those who have recollections or data about other organizations in the labor world.

Samuel Gompers, as was expected, had no opposition for re-election as president of the American Federation of Labor. The vote was unanimous, with one exception, and the twenty-eighth annual convention closed with the satisfaction of knowing that the man best suited for the position—tried, true and not found wanting—would once again go forth to lead the trade unionists of the land. Mr. Gompers has only failed of re-election once during the life of the A. F. of L., and he deserves the congratulations that were his portion in Denver last month and throughout the world where men and women are organized for the common good.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE VS. PUBLIC GOOD

In the controversy existing in San Francisco between the municipal authorities and the United Railroads, there is presented a situation that calls for careful consideration, and gives zest to the heading at the top of this column.

The streets of a city belong to the people thereof. At least that is—or was—the popular impression. As we look back, there may come a doubt into the collective mind as to whether or not we, as citizens, have superior rights to those possessed by corporations. However that may be, let us start out on the assumption that we do.

There is no doubt that, practically speaking, one large business concern owns and operates the street railroads on Market and Sutter streets, as well as on innumerable other thoroughfares. In order to run cars through to the ferries, the United Railroads wants to use tracks that belong to the city, without paying a fixed rent or agreeing to permit a municipally-owned railroad, should one be constructed, to use the same track. Every reasonable suggestion whereby a compromise might be reached has been scorned by the United Railroads corporation. The answer, in effect, has been that the rights of the people are not worthy of consideration.

The convenience of the public is seriously disturbed. To have a journey broken within such a short distance of the destination of nearly one hundred per cent, or to use the small horse cars that every progressive citizen had hoped were relegated to the civic scrap heap, are not solutions to a predicament calculated to appease the average mind. Particularly is this true during winter time. The commercial bodies, storekeepers, proprietors of hotels, and the disgruntled travelers, want the city officials to permit the Sutter street cars to use the outer tracks because the negative policy "is hurting business" and interferes with the public convenience. As a consequence, there has been raised a hue and cry in which the obstinacy of those in authority has been referred to in unequivocal terms.

There are many things that "hurt business." There are more things that hurt the community. Public convenience is not the *ultima thule* of our life, despite the specious arguments of those more concerned in "business" than other problems.

If, in obedience to the cry of those referred to, the main street of San Francisco should be turned over to the railroad company, without return—adequate or otherwise—what would be the result? Simply that we would give away a valuable franchise, a priceless heritage, for the sake of strengthening the position of a corporation that has merely a dollars and cents interest in the city's advancement. Besides that, we would contribute to the comfort of those who travel over the street concerned in the controversy.

What relation has the "public good" to the situation? The very important relation of preventing inroads dominated by the commercial instinct, of doing all possible to preserve inviolate that which belongs to the people—not merely to-day, but to-morrow, as well—and of complying with the insistent, though quiet, desire inbred in every community to recognize as sacred that which pertains and rightfully belongs to the city. The streets form one of the main planks in this doctrine. When a railroad company refuses to pay a nominal price for the use of a street, declines to permit a suggestion that, some day, the city may have the privilege (!) of using a few blocks of track, and otherwise deports itself as superior to the people whose presence is the only real asset a street railroad combine has, then truly it is time to uphold the hands of those who are battling against the insidious doctrine of convenience.

The San Francisco Labor Council has long advocated the ownership of public utilities by those who pay all the price and secure none of the profits. There is opposition, of course, to public ownership. Some of the opposition is sincere, and an honest difference of opinion is to be commended. One of the best arguments for public ownership is the opposition that comes from entrenched wealth.

POUREN DEFENSE CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, November, 1908.

To all organizations interested in maintaining the right of political asylum in our country—

GREETING: For nearly a year Jan Janoff Pouren, a Russian workingman, has been confined in the Tombs at the behest of the Czar of Russia. He is not charged with any offense against American laws. He came to this country as a political refugee after the defeat of the rising of the Baltic Provinces of Russia. In that rising he had taken an active part as the leader of an armed band of guerillas. But the Czar wants him extradited, charging him with a series of offenses as a common criminal. This is the usual Russian way in such cases.

So far, Pouren's extradition has been vigorously opposed by defenders of the sacred right of political asylum. The means of the defense have been chiefly raised by poor people, almost exclusively of the working class. Pouren's case has been agitated in the press, in a considerable number of public meetings, and before many labor organizations. It is still pending in the courts. Before it comes to a finish it will require a good deal of money for expenses. Pouren himself is a poor man, unable to furnish any money. The people interested in his case must see to that. The right of political asylum is at issue in this case and in others of a similar character recently started by the Russian Government.

The outcome is of tremendous importance to thousands of poor Russians now living peaceably in this country. Owing to the presence in this country of numerous Russian spies, these refugees are constantly in danger of arrest under extradition proceedings. As a rule, they have not the means for an effective defense in our courts.

Therefore the Pouren Defense Conference is anxious to devise ways and means by which the right of political asylum may be properly safeguarded. It may ultimately be deemed necessary to start a national agitation for the total abrogation of the extradition treaty with Russia.

Our Conference is anxious to extend its scope so as to co-operate with all organizations in active sympathy with our aims and objects. It asks for your earnest support. You are invited to be represented in it by one or more delegates, and to grant us such financial aid as you are able to give to our work.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE POUREN DEFENSE CONFERENCE,
By S. ROSENBLUTH, Recording Secretary.

Last Sunday there was held a mass meeting in San Francisco in furtherance of the efforts to free Jan Janoff Pouren. The San Francisco Labor Council was represented by J. O. Walsh. The dominant note was a desire to prevent the unfortunate Russian exile's return to his native land at the Czar's command, and to illustrate to the world that these United States are free to those who wish protection from the political debasement of countries like Russia.

All over the United States the people are holding meetings of protests. Petitions have been forwarded to the Government in behalf of the refugee.

The case of Jan Janoff Pouren was actually closed in New York on November 24th, though not technically so. The attorneys for the accused are to introduce another document and then it will be legally finished. The lawyers for the Russian Government announced that they would dispense with the cross-examination and let the case rest on the testimony offered by Pouren the previous day.

Before Pouren will know whether he is free or not he will have to stay in prison for at least two months. The Russian lawyers have forty days in which to file an answer to the testimony offered by the witness for the accused. Frederic R. Coudert fought for a longer period. The forty days granted by the treaty applies to the producing of evidence after the arrest is made, not to the case at its present stage. Commissioner Hitchcock, however, thought that forty days would be a sufficient period for the Russian Government to file a reply.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

New Zealand's Chinese Restrictions.

Since the beginning of August last the Chinese population of New Zealand has very perceptibly risen. Twelve Chinese arrived in Wellington during August, thirty-three during September, and twenty-seven during the present month, a total of seventy-two, ten of whom had previously been in the Dominion. Other Chinese immigrants who desire to settle in New Zealand under the same conditions as formerly should think carefully—for another obstacle has been placed in the path—an obstacle which will occasion them some tribulation.

The additional restriction, which was passed in 1907, and reserved for the Royal assent (now granted), provides that no Chinese immigrant shall be allowed to land in New Zealand unless he can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, or other principal officer at some port in the Dominion, that he can read a printed page of not less than 100 words of the English language, such passage to be selected at the discretion of the customs officers referred to. If the candidate should consider that the test has been too strict or unfair he may appeal to a magistrate, who shall himself conduct a further reading test, and his decision shall be final.

Any shipmaster who lands, or permits to land, any Chinese immigrant, who has not fulfilled the requirements above stated, shall be liable to a maximum fine of \$250. Similarly, should any celestial make attempt to plant his feet on New Zealand soil he will be as severely dealt with as if he evaded, or attempted to evade, the \$500 tax.

The *Westralia*, which arrived at Auckland from Sydney on October 18th, brought a batch of nine Chinese, who were evidently desirous of getting into the Dominion before the reading test was imposed. It is just as well for this particular shipment of Chinese that they arrived before the imposition of the test, as it was found that the whole lot of them could not scrape together one dozen words of English. The Chinese include two boys of about fourteen. With the exception of one, all the members of the party are new arrivals, and they are going on to Wellington. It was gathered that a number of their countrymen were about to leave Sydney for New Zealand. The 100-word law went into effect on October 23d.

* * *

"Tag Days" in Different Cities.

Here is the way the San Francisco *Call* describes the result of the innovation in the collection of funds:

"Tag day," that very new manner of reaching the hearts and purses of a community, inevitably includes a kind of competition in well doing, a rivalry in benevolence. Los Angeles ties tags on herself to the cheery tune of \$7,500. Seattle makes it \$12,000. San Francisco sends out her army of 'taggers' and they bring back \$28,000. Oakland, less rich and less populous than her sister on this side of the bay, makes up nearly all the difference by still harder work and still more liberal giving and hands over to kindergarten and relief work a round \$22,000."

Los Angeles doesn't make a very good showing in the above table. We thought, owing to the absence of a strong trade-union sentiment, that there was a full measure of prosperity and that the southern city would respond liberally to the call of charity in behalf of suffering humanity. Such, however, failed to prove to be the case.

More than likely if Los Angeles had more unionists, receiving a fairer share of compensation for their toil, the community would be better off, not only on "tag day," but on the other days of the year.

* * *

Labor's Aspirations.

Never in all the struggles of labor through the ages has the necessity for organized and concentrated effort been so great as at the present time.

Organization, thorough and complete, obtains among all the forces of wealth and corporate power. Production is centralized and in the control of the powerful few.

In a thorough and comprehensively organized and federated labor movement, united in aspiration, principle, and fact, lies the only hope of the toilers to resist the power, avarice and tyranny of corporate wealth, and to safeguard the rights and secure the interests and promote the well-being of the workers—the wealth producers.

The toilers can not expect that their rights and interests will be voluntarily conceded by the industrial powers that be. Whatever improvements have come into the life of America's workers have not been handed to them on silver platters. They have been achieved as the result of intelligent, persistent and self-sacrificing organization and struggle on the part of the toilers themselves.

Judging the present and the future by the past, resistance to oppression and improvement of conditions will depend entirely upon the workers themselves; their better equipped and organized efforts and the persistency with which their demands are pressed home.

In view of the present situation in which the toilers find themselves by reason of the large number of unemployed—due to artificially created industrial stagnation brought about by the "Princes of Finance"—court decisions designating labor unions as trusts and the vicious abuse of the injunction power; the constant efforts of the "Captains of Industry" to take advantage of the toilers and impose wage reductions; aye, all the alertness and desire of labor's opponents to force the toilers back and down—it is the all-important and imperative duty of labor more than ever to thoroughly organize and solidify its ranks.

In all the history of the world there has never been so great a unanimity in sentiment and purpose among the toilers of a common lot and a common heritage as at this time, and this, too, whether they are organized or unorganized.

Despite the willful misrepresentation of its opponents there is neither desire nor purpose in the organized labor movement of our country to do a wrong or an injustice to any man or set of men in all the world.

The toilers are daily becoming more conscious of their rights, and urgently demand the advancement in the world's affairs which is justly theirs. They are more grimly determined than ever before to attain their rights—this also regardless of whether or not they are union members. The union of labor is the vehicle of successful achievement, and this fact must be convincingly brought to the attention of the unorganized workers, that they may more efficiently aid and co-operate in the effort to give greater impetus and celerity to the attainment of labor's most laudable and noblest aspirations.

* * *

An Eight-Hour Law Decision.

The validity of that section of the labor law providing that no workmen upon public work "shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours in one calendar day," was upheld by the Court of Appeals in a decision handed down on October 14th. The court in substance holds that a violation of this law is justification for the withholding of payments for such work from contractors.

The question came up in an action begun by the Williams Engineering and Contracting Company of New York to compel Comptroller Metz, of New York, to pay two installments aggregating about \$14,000 on a contract for the completion of sewers. Nearly \$700,000 is involved in this contract. The Comptroller, contending that the contractor had violated the eight-hour law and did not pay the prevailing rate of wages, refused payment.

In an opinion, Judge Vann says in part:

"The Legislature now has the power and had when the present labor law was enacted to fix and regulate the hours of labor on public work by limiting them to eight hours in one calendar day, and to provide that when that limit is exceeded no officer of state or municipal government shall be permitted to pay therefor from funds under his official control."

THE PRINCIPLE OF "LOCAL OPTION."

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Waiving for the moment the merits of the fight that is now on with reference to the abolition of the saloon, it might be of interest to call attention to a series of resolutions which have been passed by a number of central bodies and a few State Federations.

In about every instance, these resolutions protest against any movement which has for its object the introduction of the principle of local option, in any community.

One of the cardinal principles of organized labor is the use of the referendum. The orators who are so strenuous in their objection to local option, seem to forget that "local option" is simply another name for "the referendum." It means that the question of the closing of the saloon shall be submitted to the vote of the people who are most vitally concerned—those who are either the beneficiaries or the sufferers of the institution. Why should not the people be permitted to vote on the question just as readily as they vote on any other question which affects their interests?

If organized labor objects to the principle of local option, it simply stultifies itself, and nullifies its influence as an exponent of the principle of the referendum.

REV. WM. SUNDAY PRAISES UNION LABEL.

While delivering a sermon at Indianapolis recently the Rev. William Sunday, once famous on the diamond as a great fielder, withdrew his coat and displayed the union label inside the pocket to the audience and said:

"This is the union label, the emblem of purity, and no man can sell me a garment that does not bear the label. All religious people should demand it. If you have visited the sweatshops and witnessed the conditions, as I have done, you would not let a merchant sell you anything else. In many instances the entire family are compelled to work at starvation wages and eat, cook and sleep in one room, which breeds disease and endangers the life of the public, all for the greed of gold.

"We are only just beginning to appreciate how much we are indebted to the man with the dinner pail. My sympathies are with labor unions. Had it not been for them, men would be working for starvation wages to-day. Certainly they have the right to unite, so that they won't live below the starvation line. The church must never lose sympathy with the man who toils. If it does I will leave it. Greed for gold and power have blinded men to the old-time principle of love your neighbor. Too often business consists of getting all you can and keeping out of the penitentiary. Often some fellow will pay \$5,000 for a dog and give some poor woman 60 cents a dozen to make shirtwaists, and little children will sit pulling out basting threads so that ma can carry home 15 cents more when night comes. That's the reason I buy my clothes from those who pay the union scale of wages."

President James M. Lynch of the International Typographical Union will be pleased to send a copy of a pamphlet to any trade unionist or citizen who is a supporter of "fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions." This pamphlet contains a list of union and non-union publications, and it is for the supporter of "fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions" to make his choice from the classification in such manner as in his judgment will best represent his principles. The printers have fought the good fight for the eight-hour day, and they are entitled to the active support of friends who believe in the cause. There are papers like the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Butterick Patterns*, *Delineator*, and the *Saturday Evening Post* that are non-union. There are other publications on the same list. Make sure of your ground. Write to Mr. Lynch, 635-639 Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. He will appreciate your interest and will promptly send a pamphlet.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held November 27, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Bottle Caners, Theo. Parnow, vice Sadie Dunne. Bakers, No. 24, Marcel Wille, vice Andrew Saunders. Beer Drivers, A. F. Hayes, vice Wm. Halkens. Beer Bottlers, Ed. Horan, W. O. Kohler, Joseph Guinee. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Referred to the Executive Committee*—From Milkers' Union, requesting an extension of boycott on Guadalupe Dairy. A communication was received from the Pouren Defense League, notifying Council of a monster protest meeting to be held Sunday, November 29th, at Dreamland Pavilion, and asking that a representative be appointed. Moved that the communication be received and the request complied with; carried. Bro. J. O. Walsh was appointed to represent the Council.

Delegate M. Kelly submitted the following resolution: "Resolved, that the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, urgently requests that the Board of Public Works do make every effort in the construction of local utilities on behalf of local manufacturers." Moved that the resolution be adopted; carried.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Milkers—Guadalupe Dairy still unfair; request unionists to demand the label on cans; all milk from Marin County unfair. Retail Delivery Drivers—Are making progress in organizing the Mission district.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—In the case of a delegate guilty of unbecoming conduct during the session of Friday evening, November 20th, the committee recommended that the union which he represents be requested to withdraw him as a delegate. The chair ruled that the committee had exceeded its powers in the above recommendation. Moved that the Secretary be instructed to summon the delegate to the next meeting of the Council to show cause why he should not be censured for his indecorous conduct; carried. 2d—The committee reported that representatives of the milkers had appeared before them requesting assistance in their boycott against the Guadalupe Dairy. 3d—In regard to the communication from Machinists' Union, No. 68, charging members of Web Pressmen's Union with discrimination, the Committee reported that it had referred the communication back to the Machinists' Union, with advice that the matter be referred to the two Internationals for adjustment. 4th—On the communication from Harney & Gallagher, stating that they were unable to continue in business if they were forced to close at 6 p. m. The Committee reported that the clerks would decide the matter at their next regular meeting. 5th—A committee from the Stablemen's Union appeared before the Committee and asked for assistance in unionizing Michelson's stable. The special organizer was instructed to give the required assistance, as was also the secretary.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Making progress in re-organizing the Casting Chippers and Picture Frame Workers' unions; also devoting attention to several other organizations.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

LABEL COMMITTEE—The Committee submitted the following recommendations: We recommend that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with local liquor dealers' associations, requesting them to write the proprietors of the *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*, urging that it be transferred to a union office upon expiration of present contract; recommendation concurred in. 2d—We recommend that the Secretary be instructed to add to each week's minutes of the Council the following: "Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases." Concurred in.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—The delegate to the American Federation of Labor requested one week's

further time in which to prepare and submit a complete report of the proceedings; request granted.

NEW BUSINESS—The Secretary was instructed to read a list of unions replying to a request for statistical information and the amount of initiation fees of same. Considerable discussion resulted after the reading of this list, and statements were made that a union affiliated with the Council, besides having an initiation fee of \$100, had refused a transfer card from its International union.

Moved that Delegate Walsh and the Secretary be appointed a committee to make inquiries as to the truth of this statement and report back to the Council; carried.

RECEIPTS—Metal Polishers, \$4; Molders, \$10; Pile Drivers, \$6; Garment Workers, \$20; Press Feeders, \$6; Garment Cutters, \$2; Web Pressmen, \$8; Tailors, \$12; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Pie Bakers, \$2; Bottle Caners, \$2; Post Office Clerks, \$6; Cracker Bakers, \$2; Janitors, \$4; Refund one day paid to D. McLennan, \$8; Typographical, \$36. Total, \$140.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; office postage, \$3; stenographer, \$20; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. Kenny, \$15. Total, \$78.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 11 p. m. Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum programme for next week is made up of the very best acts in vaudeville. A tabloid beauty show and musical comedy, entitled "Gus Edwards' Blonde Typewriters," consists of six handsome girls, who excel as comedienues, vocalists and dancers, will be the headliner. With them is associated Arthur Conrad, a capital eccentric comedian and dancer. Another new act is Harry Tate's original London company, in the clever comedy called "Motoring." The Italian Trio, who hail from Naples, will make their first appearance here. The Majestic Trio, one of the best colored singing and dancing teams in vaudeville, will prove very diverting. Next week will be the last of Felice Morris & Co., Linton & Laurence, Happy Jack Gardner, and also of Castellane and Brother in their marvelous and sensational bicycle act. A new series of Orpheum motion pictures will conclude the performance.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Guadalupe Dairy.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore Street.
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.
Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market street, tailors.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market Street.
United Cigar Stores.

FAIR WARNING—Farmer Wayback (starting home from the station)—"Please, ma'am, do you wear false teeth?"

Fair Boarder (for the summer)—"Sir!"

Farmer Wayback—"Oh, I don't mean to be curious. Only this road is a leetle rough, and ef your teeth ain't good and fast you'd better put 'em in your pocket."—*Tit-Bits*.

Do You Want a Snappy Up-to-date Suit?

suitable for evening wear? if you do we have just the thing, in dark English worsteds. When we make a suit for you—it is made to fit you and no one else. We study the peculiarities and needs of your form, so that the finished suit has an air of individuality and distinction that it is impossible to obtain from a ready-to-wear suit that has been altered and changed for you into a near-fit.

We employ none but the best Union tailors obtainable, and each garment contains our Union Label.

Let us demonstrate to you our suit advantages.

McDonald & Collett

TWO STORES

741 Market St.
Opp. Grant Ave.

2184-86 Mission St.
Near 18th St.

Orpheum

Ellis Street, near
Fillmore

Absolutely Class A. Theatre Building

For the Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

Phone WEST 6000.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

GUS EDWARDS' BLONDE TYPEWRITERS WITH ARTHUR CONRAD; HARRY TATE'S ENGLISH COMPANY IN "MOTORING;" THE ITALIAN TRIO; THE MAJESTIC TRIO; FELICE MORRIS & CO.; LINTON & LAURENCE; HAPPY JACK GARDNER; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week —Great Sensation—CASTELLANE AND BROTHER in their Daring Bicycle Act.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00
Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays, 10, 25, 50c.

SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St.
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third

1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero

2593 Mission St., near 22d

22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES



Winchester Hotel

76 Third Street

Near Market

SAME LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 2210

500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms - - - 50c and up per day.
Single Rooms - - - \$3.00 and up per week.
Family Rooms - - - 75c and up per day.
Family Rooms, \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM
THE HOTEL.

ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY
THE HOTEL.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 30, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Spooner. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

COMMUNICATIONS—Were received from A. F. of L. in answer to Business Representative Thompson, in regard to reorganization of Bootblacks' Union; filed. From the California Pressed Brick Co., offering shares of stock for sale; filed. From Teamsters, No. 70, asking that the California Pickle Works, located at First and Webster streets, be placed on the "We don't patronize" list; referred to Executive Board.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Delegate for Teamsters, No. 70, reported that everything was fairly good with said union; also reported that there were several express wagons standing at corner of Fourteenth and San Pablo, the drivers of which do not belong to Teamsters' Union, and all union men were requested to ask for the teamsters' button. Also reported that the Teamsters' Union would give a grand ball at Germania Hall on Saturday evening, December 5, 1908. Delegates from Barbers' Union reported that they were carrying on a determined warfare against the 10 cent barber shops in Oakland, and stated that they were sorry to report that most of the trade of these shops came from the working men, who should be good union men. Delegate from Boot and Shoe Workers' Union reported that the good work being done by the members of organized labor against the "Busy Bee" shoe shop was having the desired effect, and if it was kept up it would be the means of ultimately forcing the proprietor to unionize. The tailors also reported Solomon's shop on San Pablo avenue as unfair. Delegate from the bakers reported good work along the line of unionizing the French bakers of San Francisco was being accomplished, and that the same thing would be done soon in the County of Alameda. Committee from Council, on matter of proposed erection of a labor temple, reported progress and were granted further time.

Following bills were presented, audited by Trustees, and upon motion ordered paid: Business Agent's salary, \$30; Recording Secretary's salary, \$10; preparing synopsis of minutes, \$5; postage, \$1; janitor, \$14; gas bill, \$7.80.

REPORT OF BUSINESS AGENT—Reported that matter of unionizing shop of Rennacker & Co. was still in abeyance. Owens & Starr and Cooks and Waiters' controversy would, he thought, be settled satisfactorily during this week. Reported that he was awaiting further advice from International Bartenders' League before he could proceed further in reorganization of the bartenders of Alameda County. On motion report was accepted.

GOOD OF THE COUNCIL—Bros. Thompson and Andrews spoke at some length upon the advisability of unions affiliated with the Council urging upon their delegates the necessity of attending the Council meetings. Adjourned at 9:35 p. m. Respectfully submitted, F. C. JOSLYN, Secretary.

What are the reforms that union labor is addressing itself to in its effort to reach the good time coming, and what means are being employed? In the first place it should be noted we have come a long way already. The hours of labor have been reduced from sunrise and sunset to ten and then to eight hours; Chinese emigration has been stopped, as also the importation of contract labor; the sweatshop has been eliminated in large measure and wages have been advanced. That is worth while. We have undertaken to abolish child labor and will not cease until it is accomplished and the child sent to school. These are some of the things we are working to accomplish. We wish to secure the initiative and referendum and we are diligently at work in every State to that end. The work is progressing excellently. The initiative and referendum once secured it will form an effective means toward other reforms.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting was well attended. The annual donation of \$10 each to our members in the Union Printers' Home, with our Christmas greetings, is a fixture in union life. There was not one dissenting vote—there never is.

The laws received an addition requiring the chairmen of chapels to report to the secretary-treasurer on the competency of applicants for membership.

An adding machine was ordered purchased to save work in the office of the gentleman who handles our coin.

At the end of the account of each meeting there will be added a request to members to purchase union-labeled goods.

Howard Whaite was expelled by Nome Typographical Union for "ratting."

Four applications for membership were received: Mayris Blade, Milton Sharp, August Blumberg and Godfrey Lanz. The membership committee will meet in headquarters, 787 Market street, next Thursday evening, December 10th, to consider these applications, and those interested are requested to attend or address the committee through the mail.

There were five applicants elected to membership: W. R. Meredith, Everett C. Hatfield, Jack Burke, Geo. F. Stockton and A. W. Cooper. Joseph Dollinger and Ed H. Felter were transferred to the active list from the apprentice roll. John Cronin and Lester Hauptman were elected to apprentice membership.

The secretary-treasurer reported forty-three cards withdrawn and forty-nine deposited during the month.

The Akron (Ohio) Central Council and the Car-men's Union returned thanks for donations.

W. R. Meredith and S. T. Chard were initiated and introduced to the membership.

W. A. Gallagher was appointed a member of the auditing committee in the place of James P. Fogarty, who resigned.

John C. Maltry is spending a ten days' vacation in the city. Fresno is John's home town.

E. F. Coleman and Miss Anna Stevenson were married on November 25th in Holy Cross Church. Miss Stevenson was attended by her cousin, Miss Mamie Flood, and Mr. Coleman's groomsman was Walter S. Fry. The members of the James H. Barry chapel presented the couple with a handsome cut-glass water set, Mr. Barry making an eloquent presentation speech in behalf of the chapel. The couple left for Santa Cruz on their honeymoon, and the LABOR CLARION adds its good wishes to those of a large number of friends.

D. L. Sayre, for twelve years proprietor of the *Mother Lode Magnet* of Jamestown, Tuolumne County, has sold out to C. M. C. Peters and C. N. Corwin. Mr. Sayre worked on the *Chronicle* years ago.

The *Evening Globe* was sold on December 1st to the Ocean Publishing Company, a newly-formed corporation of which Attorney C. H. Wilson of San Francisco is the president. S. Frank Hogue, formerly connected with the Los Angeles *Times*, has taken charge of the paper. In its leading editorial on December 2d the *Globe* declared its friendship for organized labor and its desire to print the news so that "a square deal" might be its motto.

The news that John S. Leech had tendered his resignation as Public Printer was a surprise. President Roosevelt appointed Samuel B. Donnelly to the position, and the change was made on December 1st. Mr. Donnelly is an ex-president of the I. T. U. and an ex-president of New York Typographical Union. He visited the Pacific Coast while at the head of the International, in 1899. Outside of his union connection, the new Public Printer has held a number of positions. Mayor Low of New York appointed him on the Board of Education. In May and June of this year President Roosevelt sent him to Panama as a special commissioner, and he had served for some time as secretary of the general arbitration board of the New York building trades.

The Man in the Overalls

Will find a ready welcome at this bank. We desire your account; be it large or small, you will receive the same courteous attention.

Interest paid on savings accounts.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock
To receive deposits.



This is the Label of the
Journeyman
Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

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A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
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San Francisco, Cal.

PRACTICAL
PRINTING

WE PRINT
THE LABOR
CLARION

Banners and Lapel Buttons a Specialty

Walter N. Brunt Co.

391 Jessie St., at Fifth

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OPPOSITE U. S. MINT



PRICES RIGHT
PROMPT DELIVERY

AMONG THE UNIONS.

All arrangements have been made for the reception to Max Morris, secretary-treasurer of the International Retail Clerks' Union, next Sunday. After addressing the State Council in the morning, he will tell the mass meeting of clerks in the afternoon the advantages of organization for those whose capital is their labor. Mr. Morris will be tendered a banquet in the evening.

Joseph F. Valentine, president of the International Iron Molders' Union, has sent word to the locals on the Coast that pressing business will prevent a visit at this time.

The drug clerks are going to keep open house on New Year's Eve at 343 Van Ness avenue, in the spacious quarters of the retail clerks of the city.

The Vallejo boilermakers and iron shipbuilders have invited their San Francisco craftsmen to attend a high jinks to-morrow night after the launching of the collier *Prometheus*.

The bakers are proceeding with vigor in the work of organizing the French and Italian bakers. Nearly 150 have signed the roll so far. Marcel Wille is directing the agitation.

The barbers have selected George W. Price in the place of W. B. Currier, who resigned to go into business. Four applicants were initiated at the last meeting, and the petitions of six referred to the membership committee.

Next Monday evening the bartenders will nominate officers for the coming term. At the last meeting the sum of \$14 was donated to sick members, and seven applications for membership received.

George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, is in town, and is being welcomed by his old friends. Mr. Berry retains his local membership. He will address a mass meeting of his fellow craftsmen next week, and will lay emphasis on the successful termination of the struggle for eight hours in the printing industry.

W. D. Mahon, president of the International Street Railway Employees' Union, is another union visitor of note. He addressed meetings in Sacramento and Oakland since the last issue of this paper, and will confer with the carmen of San Francisco.

Robert Glocking, International President of the Bookbinders' Union, will visit this city about December 10th. Bookbinders' Union, local No. 31, has appointed President T. J. Leary, W. C. Booth, Thos. Garrity, A. L. Houle and John McCarthy a committee to arrange a reception and banquet in his honor. The bindery women's union will assist.

Cooks Helpers' Union, Local No. 110, will hold an election for officers for the ensuing term at the meeting of December 9th. B. Kluck has been nominated for president; A. B. Sproul, John Lebon and George Enos, for financial secretary; M. L. Meyers, J. King and D. Lasky for business agent.

The carriage and wagon workers gave a very successful masquerade ball on the evening of November 25th in the Garden Rink.

The upholsterers continue to gain ground. Members of unions who intend to purchase bedding can easily make sure that union-made goods are secured by calling up the headquarters at 343 Van Ness avenue.

President Joseph F. Valentine has notified the subordinate locals of the International Union of Iron Molders that the business agents of the various conference boards have been empowered to supervise

the books and accounts of each local union affiliated with his conference board for the purpose of seeing that the laws of the iron molders of America are being complied with, also for the purpose of safeguarding, as far as lies in their power, the funds of the national organization and the local unions.

Leather Workers' Union, No. 57, at its last meeting appointed F. J. McCabe, J. Sprinkler, Charles Hallicher, D. Ahearn and William Canty a committee to arrange for a ball to be given in the Auditorium Saturday, December 5th.

Theodore Johnson, for many terms financial secretary of the Waiters' Union of this city, and for a long time member of the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, having taken up his residence in Vallejo, has deposited his card with the union there and been elected a delegate to the Trades and Labor Council.

J. O. Walsh, special organizer for the Labor Council, is endeavoring to re-form the casting chippers. He paid the picture frame workers a fraternal visit, and has aided the Oakland unions.

Richard Schwarting, organizer of the Bakers' International Union, who for several months was engaged in organizing work in Santa Clara County, has returned to this city and will assist local Union No. 24.

Waiters' Union, No. 30, at its last meeting initiated four applicants for membership. At the next meeting the local will decide if it will give a Christmas dinner. It will also take up the question of having an additional business agent.

Anton Wahl of Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 24, has been elected president of the Allied Provision Trades Council.

The machinists elected officers last Wednesday evening and discussed a number of trade questions.

E. D. Baldwin, graduate student of labor of the George Washington University of Washington, D. C., has written a letter to Secretary Gallagher of the Labor Council of this city, in which he says:

"I am trying to secure thorough and impartial information of the present attitude of organized labor toward the question of socialism and would be thankful for replies to the following questions:

"What resolutions, in whole or in part, favoring socialism, have been adopted by your central body?

"How many members of your organization are favorable to socialism?

"What effect has the graft prosecution of Ruef and others had on increasing or decreasing the number of socialists in the San Francisco labor unions?"

The Illinois Federation of Labor recently adopted an amendment to its constitution barring from membership all "politicians, political tricksters and ward heelers." The amendment was well taken. But it is not easy to say just what constitutes a politician. Anybody who runs for office may be set down as a politician, but there are many politicians who content themselves with handing out the offices, and want none for themselves.

Invitations to attend the launching of the U. S. S. *Prometheus* to-morrow have been sent to a number of men associated with the labor movement. Vallejo intends to observe a holiday in honor of the event. Among the speakers is Walter Macarthur, who will tell of the necessity and the power of "the builders of the ship."

Try our "Nickel In" 5c or "Blue Diamond" 12½c cigar. None better made in San Francisco. Clay and corn cob pipes wholesale for "smokers." Also pure cigar clippings at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. **

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Dec. is Black on Yellow

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

605 KEARNY ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

ASK FOR THE BEST

2 FOR 25 CENTS CIGAR

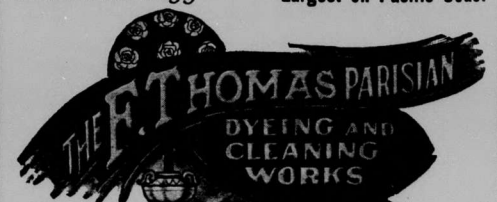
EL PRACTIMO

UNION MADE

KELLY & DOAN, Manufacturers
Sixteenth and Valencia Streets

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Helen Keller, the famous deaf and blind girl, has written the following letter to the official paper of the International Retail Clerks' Union:

"I am greatly interested in the good work which the Retail Clerks' Protective Association has undertaken, and I shall be delighted to do whatever I can towards promoting it. I have always felt warm sympathy for young women and children in shops, and often expressed my earnest desire that something be done for them. I have tried to realize how they begin life's battle full of hope and determination to do well and live rightly. My heart has ached at the thought of how they must face unfair conditions which are almost certain to thwart their efforts, conditions which are so discouraging and unequal that the ambitious young woman loses heart and bends her neck to the yoke of sin. I rejoice that a movement in behalf of these women has been started, and I hope the association will not cease its efforts until every woman who toils for her bread shall receive a living wage and be protected from the poverty which enslaves."

* * *

The label committee of the San Francisco Labor Council has received the indorsement of the central body in the efforts to further the propaganda for union-made products and preference for men and women in commercial life who are aligned with the various trade organizations. We must not be dilatory in extending our help. A few women can do a wonderful amount of missionary work in this connection.

* * *

The "shop early" agitation is receiving an impetus. There are so many advantages to be derived from this policy that there should be an unanimous response. Those who toil during the long days before Christmas will have a "merrier" and a "happier" time during the festive season if we comply with the slogan of "shop early."

* * *

One of the regular readers of this department sends the following contribution:

MISUNDERSTOOD.—I sat in the twilight some time ago and fell into a reminiscent mood, taking a retrospective view of more years than I care to enumerate. One odd experience came to my mind which occurred in an office when hand composition and "swifts" were things not to be scoffed at.

I was young, joyous and tender-hearted. Being a woman and fond of talking and laughing I always looked upon one afflicted with the loss of the two senses, hearing and speech, as bearing sorrow's crown of sorrows.

One such was in the office learning his trade. In appearance he was ugly in the extreme. As my exacting eye surveyed him I could see no redeeming feature. I am an inordinate lover of the beautiful, no matter what the sex or gender. But this mute, cheated by nature, appealed to my sympathy. I will help him all I can; impart to him all I know; approve of all he does—never a thought to chide—was my firm resolve. He could not speak or hear and nature had blessed me abundantly with both faculties. I would cheer his lonely lot. If it were possible, give him part of my senses. I wrote what I could not make him understand by signs, and always nodded approvingly and smiled oftener than I had ever done with one of the opposite sex in any office. Occasionally a slight familiarity was attempted which I did not reprove by word or look, for was he not deaf and dumb—terribly cheated by nature?

This continued for perhaps a week and one morning he came over to my case wearing an unusually broad smile and nodding his head, handed me a paper on which was written the following:

"I know that you are very much in love with me, because you always smile so whenever I come near you."

My smiling face became serious, but he shook his finger in my face to emphasize the fact, and it dawned upon my mind that although nature had

cheated him of two senses it had enlarged his bump of conceit beyond comprehension.

NAROM.

San Francisco, November 30, 1908.

Household Hints and Recipes.

HOW A BACHELOR MAID WOULD PRESERVE A HUSBAND ALL WINTER.—As winter approaches, it behooves us to tone up the system as much as possible, and thereby obtain the greatest power of resistance of colds and other results of wet feet and wet weather.

Grape fruit, which contains quinine in the quantity nature prescribes, if taken intermittently fasting, is highly beneficial. Scoop out the meat of one fruit, use sugar if desired, and take fasting for three or four consecutive mornings, and then discontinue for the same period, and resume again, and it is surprising how well you will feel and free from cold.

BEST CARE OF VEILS.—If your veil is very much soiled it will not be a difficult matter to bring it back to its original newness. Make a strong lather of white soap, and simmer the veil in it for about a quarter of an hour. Rinse it in cold water carefully with a little liquid bluing. You can also add perfume to this water. Pass the veil through a thin gum arabic water, or water in which rice has been boiled, and clear it by shaking. Pin evenly on a linen cloth. When dry lay between a piece of thin muslin and iron on wrong side.

To wash your black veil, pass it through hot water in which a small quantity of ox gall has been mixed, together with some perfume. Squeeze, but do not rub it. Rinse in cold water, putting bluing in the last rinse. Stiffen by dipping in a very thin glue water, made by pouring water on glue. Squeeze and shake out, and dry and iron on the wrong side, the same as the white veil.

SOME CORSET WISDOM.—Hipless hips being essential, corset economy is a thing of the past.

Get a corset that makes you look thin, even if you go hungry.

Remember, it is the corset makes the figure. Keep trying until it makes a good one.

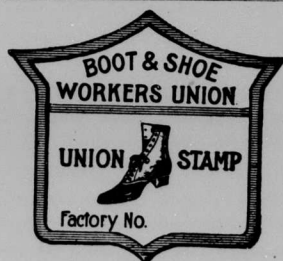
Do not buy a corset just because it has done wonders for your lumpy friend. Hearsay is as poor evidence in figure building as in law.

The latest corset rivals in length the grocer's bill that has run three months.

Last year you were fitted sitting. This fall you won't be, for you will sit on your corsets. This does not mean curved bones, but unbonded extensions to make an unbroken line.

PUFFS NOT IN VOGUE.—The artificial hair puffs that have so long been the craze are entirely out of style. The long rows of curls placed around the back of the head have been too common to be fashionable, and even the three puffs just below the crown are avoided by the well-dressed woman. However, one or two soft puffs of your own hair arranged on the top of the head is permissible.

CHEAP APPLE JELLY.—The apple has so undecided a flavor that it combines readily with quinces, grapes or peaches, giving the whole a delightful flavor, and helping grapes and peaches, which lack the jellying principle in themselves, firmness and body. Take, for example, equal quantities of peach and apple skins, preferably the red skins. Add also cores, peach stones, and inferior pieces of fruit. Cover with cold water and cook until tender. Strain, cook twenty minutes, add an equal quantity of sugar, cook five minutes longer, then pour into sterilized glasses.



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

Every Woman in San Francisco KNOWS or SHOULD KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

Bigger Values in Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast

...Watch Windows for Bargains...

Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY

Demand the Union Label on Articles

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash\$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds\$1,453,983.62
Deposits, June 30, 1908.....\$34,474,554.23
Total Assets\$37,055,263.31
Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohde; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohde, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.

†Monotype machines.

‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
 (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
 (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
 (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
 (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (179) *Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 () *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (10) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
 (188) Globe Press, 3510 Twenty-fourth.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
 (26) Hanak Hargens Co., 425 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (182) International Press, 568 Capp.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
 (191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.
 (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (45) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (1) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union 818 Mission.
 (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.

- (192) Sunset Press, 3373 Mission.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (43) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.
 (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

EVIDENCE TO FIT.—When John J. Barrett was new at the San Francisco bar two Chinamen entered his office and retained him to help prosecute "one velly bad man, Jim Hing."

Having locked the retainer in the safe, Mr. Barrett inquired what Jim Hing had done.

"Him velly bad man," the spokesman replied. "Jim Hing kill he wife. He live same alleyway 'closs the stleet. Me—my blother—both look out window 'closs alleyway, see Jim Hing stabbee wife. She die light away. He lun. You hang Jim Hing?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Barrett. "But you must tell the police just what you saw."

"Jim Hing kill wife—" they began, when the lawyer interrupted.

"Yes, yes, I know; but when you first saw Jim was the knife up high or down low?"

"Hoong yeh goyamen zoon fah goon quong gey yoola—" the Chinamen began jabbering and singing at each other, when Mr. Barrett again interrupted:

"Answer me truthfully. Stop consulting. Was the knife up high or down low?"

The elder Chinamen looked puzzled. Restraining the impulse to consult his brother again, he turned a guileless stare on Mr. Barrett.

"Which you think best?" he replied.—*Harper's Weekly.*

* * *

The Duke of Connaught is telling an amusing story of his recent visit of inspection to Egypt. While he was in Cairo he went for a stroll one morning, and on his way back to his quarters he came face to face with an old Englishman wearing the ribbon of the Indian mutiny on his breast. The Duke stopped and spoke to the man about his military service for some little time. Presently the man said, not knowing, of course, to whom he was speaking, "Are you in the army yourself, then, sir?" The Duke smiled and admitted that he was. "Getting on all right?" was the next question. The Duke smiled again and said that he had not very much

to grumble at on the whole, though perhaps he was not doing quite so well as he could wish. "No, and you never will, my boy," was the surprising retort of the veteran. "What you want in the army to-day is either brains or a tremendous amount of influence behind you. You take my tip, old chap, and chuck it."

* * *

MISUNDERSTOOD.—"And where's old Bundsby?"

"Dead."

"Dead?"

"Dead!"

"Well, peace to his ashes."

"Oh, do you think he's gone there?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

* * *

"I always feel so sorry when I look in the mirror."

"Do you indeed?"

"Yes."

"What for?"

"For the rest of the world."

* * *

"I hear you are entertaining guests."

"That or something else."

"What?"

"At least we seem to be retaining them."

BOSS OF THE ROAD MADE IN AMERICA
OVERALLS
 FOR SALE HERE

TAKE your TRADE to the STORE that CARRIES BOSS OF THE ROAD OVERALLS
 Neustadter Bros.
 SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND
DEMAND the BRAND

GOLDEN GATE COMPRESSED YEAST

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.

The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Leege, President B. G. Tognazzi, Manager

CAPITAL PAID IN \$1,500,000.00
 SURPLUS - - - - - \$100,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4% per annum

Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdgrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky. Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Sheet Metal Workers Hall, 224 Guerrero.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—1st and 3d Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Headquarters Labor Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Asst's—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.
S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.
Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.
Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.
Pragers, Jones and Market.
Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.
Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market.
California and Montgomery.
Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.
Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.
A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.
Tom Dillon, 712 Market.
McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.
Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.
Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.
J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.
Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.
C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.
Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.
Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.
Scotch Plaid Tailoring Co., 340 Kearny street.
W. H. Doud, 1124 Market street.

FAIR LISTS

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight Street.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held December 1st, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Mr. S. H. Pearce, of Local No. 12, Sacramento, was admitted to membership on transfer. An application for membership was received from Mr. H. Lowenstein, and laid over one week. Mr. J. Stengele was reinstated to membership in good standing.

Mr. C. Witthoft, who has been located in the southern part of the State for the past two years, submitted his resignation from membership in Local No. 6 to the Board meeting of December 1st, which was duly accepted. Mr. M. O. Gutierrez, of Local No. 117, Tacoma, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card. The membership on transfer of Mr. S. T. Wooley, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, has been annulled for failure to comply with Federation laws.

The Hall Committee has been reorganized, and in future, until further notice, will consist of five members. The committee is constituted at present as follows: D. M. Wright (chairman), J. W. Spencer, A. A. Greenbaum, A. J. Tickner and J. Peckham. Although generally known by the membership, it will not be amiss to state that the duties of the Hall Committee include supervision of the behavior of members while in the headquarters of the M. M. P. U. Casual reference to Section 37, Article IV, of the Constitution and By-Laws, will serve to fully explain what is required of members that visit or make use of the headquarters of the union.

Mr. A. Spadina has been incapacitated for the past three weeks by breaking a small bone in his foot. Mr. E. Schlott, the veteran horn player, has been seriously ill with some affection of the digestive organs, but at last report was resting easier, and in a fair way to recovery of health. Mr. Chas. T. Schuppert is still an inmate of the German Hospital, and steadily improving in health. Latest report about Mr. Caesar Caspari is that he has practically recovered from his late severe illness, and is about to leave St. Luke's Hospital, where he has been under treatment for the past five months.

The death of late member in good standing, Samuel Samauel, occurred on November 28th, at Napa, California, where the deceased had been residing for some time past. The funeral was held on Tuesday, December 1, 1908, in this city, under the auspices of Bay City Parlor, N. S. G. W., of which Parlor he had been a member. The union funeral band was in attendance, as also were delegations from the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Foresters of America and B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Wm. Brode, musical director "Just Out of College" Co., and a member of Local No. 310, New York City, was reported playing at the American Theatre, week of November 22nd. Mr. Philbrook, musical director of the "Honeymooners," and a member of Local No. 18, Duluth, was reported playing at the Macdonough Theatre, week of November 22nd.

Dues for the 4th quarter of 1908 (\$1.50) are now due and payable to the Financial Secretary, Mr. A. S. Morey, No. 68 Haight Street. There are no death assessments to be paid this quarter. The dues of the 4th quarter will become delinquent on January 1, 1909, and such members as have at various times in the past figured in the local's suspension list, are particularly urged to take time by the forelock on this occasion.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, December 10, 1908, at 1 p. m., sharp, in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), No. 68 Haight Street.

To be acted upon: 1.—Reports of the Board of Directors and officers. 2.—Selection by ballot of the Election Board of five members. 3.—Action on constitutional amendment proposing that members acting in any way detrimental to the interests of the union shall be subject to discipline.

W. D. MAHON IN SACRAMENTO.

W. D. Mahon, International President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, addressed the Sacramento Car-men's Union and a number of other trade unionists at Federation Hall, last Friday night.

Enlarging upon the plea for greater unity and more patriotism among the workers that was entered by Richard Cornelius and other speakers, President Mahon pointed out the need for a thorough organization among the wage workers to oppose the threatened elimination of liberty and individualism by the processes of courts and the employing classes. Absorption of personal and collective rights is imminent through the aggressions of the "higher-ups" of finance and toilers should be awake to the dangers and be prepared to meet them by unification, declared Mahon.

"Let me tell you," he said, "that there is a dangerous condition confronting the workmen of the United States at this hour and I cannot pass without warning you to be on your guard. I refer to the threats that are everywhere aimed at your liberties.

"In the late campaign the question was asked a great many times, 'What does labor want?' My reply is that labor wants liberty—liberation from the greed and oppression of men who employ labor and the unfair restrictions of the courts.

"Since time immemorial trade and the commerce of the world have been protected by special laws, often to the disadvantage of the toilers without whose work it were impossible to carry business on, and the cry has been that whoever opposed them was the enemy of his country. So it is down to the present day. Labor, organized labor, is called an enemy to the country, because it seeks to share in the profits of its hands.

"In this argument lies our danger, for pursuit to its source leads to the discovery that it emanates from industrial captains whose motives are entirely selfish. It is an appeal to individual selfishness and made in the hope of alienating workers from the only cause that can give them strength."

President Mahon then traced the history of unionism from its inception in this country in 1825 as a protest against unjust wages and hours down to the present era of wonderfully improved conditions, attributing all the progress to the steadfast struggle, the keen intelligence and the superior organizing powers of the American workingman.

In Sacramento he had found a wholly sympathetic union city, but urged continued vigilance, because, he said, it had been his experience that difficulties grow in proportion to the increase in scope and population.

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To those who have not seen the new cafe of The Emporium, an invitation is extended to view and use the best noonday place to dine in San Francisco. Those who have seen the cafe are its steady customers.

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